risk of obesity and serious adult health problem such as cardio vascular disease, diabetes cancer, hypertension, psychological problem, arthritis, artherosclerosis and diminished physical abilities.

Conclusion Due to dramatic increase in epidemiology of obesity and related health problem we have to prevention of it from fetal period and so we should start it before pregnancy with controlling intervention causes of obesity in mother and provide appropriate educating and counseling. Furthermore follow up care during pregnancy infancy and child hood is needed to reduce risk of diseases that has relation to obesity.

1723  NEWBORN AUTOPSIES: EXPERIENCE OF A REFERRAL LEVEL III NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN TURKEY
doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1723

H Tatar Aksoy, S Guey, N Uraş, Ö Erdewe, H Bayramoğlu, S Zergeroğlu, U Dilmen. NICU, Zekai Tahir Burak Maternity and Teaching Hospital, Department of Neonatology, Pathology, Zekai Tahir Burak Maternity and Teaching Hospital; Zekai Tahir Burak Maternity and Teaching Hospital/Yildirim Beyazit University Department of Pediatrics, Ankara, Turkey

Aim Neonatal autopsies is a guide to explore the causes of the perinatal health policies. Multidisciplinary approach which includes obstetrician, pediatrician, pathologist and geneticist is required for the neonatal autopsies. We aimed to evaluate the neonatal autopsies in our center.

Methods Thirty-eight neonatal autopsies performed between January 2009 and December 2010 were evaluated in respect to demographic characteristics, clinical and pathological diagnosis retrospectively.

Results 7055 neonates were administered to our NICU between January 2009 and December 2010. 404 of the neonates passed away (5.7%). Only the 38 (9.4%) of the neonates’ parents give permission for autopsy. Of these neonates were 15 female (39%) and 23 male (61%). Sixty percent of these neonates were premature. Prematurity was higher in male neonates (p=0.001). Median gestational age was 32 (22–41) weeks. Median overall survival of the neonates were 0.001). Median gestational age was 0.001). Median gestational age was 0.001). Median gestational age was 0.001). Median gestational age was 0.001).

Conclusion Neonatal autopsy rates should be increased to decrease the neonatal mortality rate in our country. Neonatal autopsies should be done with multidisciplinary approach and become prevalent and get more progress in our country.

1724  INEXPENSIVE HOMEMADE AGAR-BASED MODELS FOR ULTRASOUND-GUIDED CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERIZATION TRAINING PROGRAMS
doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1724

N Pazzi, A Scoppa, L Orfeo. Neonatal and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, ‘G. Rummo’ Hospital, Benevento, Italy

Background and Aims Central venous catheterization (CVC) plays a central role in patient management in intensive care settings. Compared with the use of traditional anatomical landmarks, ultrasound (US)- guidance is associated with higher success rate and fewer mechanical complications. In order to implement the use of US-guided CVC in our Neonatal and Paediatric Intensive Care Unit, we organized a hands-on training program based on the use of agar-handmade models.

Methods Two different models were constructed to simulate vessels, as described by S. Di Domenico et al in Journal of Ultrasound (2008). In model A the vessels were visualized under a flat surface in both transverse and longitudinal scans, whereas in model B the vessels were punctured under a curved surface and the Doppler function was demonstrated. The training session began with a 40-minute lecture followed by the hands on session. We trained 10 paediatric intensivists. Each test was considered completed when participants were able to position the needle correctly on the first attempt.

Results 60% of trainees correctly positioned the needle at the first test on model A, whereas only 20% on model B because of the more complicated technique. The percentage of participants who achieved correct needle position increased steadily with repeated punctures showing a quick acquisition of the basic skills of US-guided puncture.

Conclusions Agar-based models are useful tools for teaching the basic hand-eye coordination skills of ultrasound-guided CVC thus reducing hazardous attempts on real patients and facilitating the introduction of this technique in clinical practice.

Abstract 1725 Table 1  Average length of stay in days per disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Asthma</th>
<th>Bronchiolitis</th>
<th>Diabetes Mellitus</th>
<th>Gastroenteritis</th>
<th>Pneumonia</th>
<th>Meningitis suspected</th>
<th>Sepsis suspected</th>
<th>Sickle Cell Disease</th>
<th>Seisures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>